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Liverpool, will be found in the present Number. So far as we have heard at present, Mr. Pogson has no one to share his honours with him on the present occasion.

Observations.

LIVERPOOL. Equatorial. (Mr. Hartnup.)

1857.	G.M.T.	R.A.	Log $\frac{p}{P}$	N.P.D.	Log $\frac{q}{P}$
	h m s	h m s		° ′ ″	
April 18	9 54 35·7	13 27 30·64	−8·305	105 23 40·7	−9·9584
	10 14 32·4	29·79	−8·230	34·9	−9·9614
	10 34 28·9	28·98	−8·134	30·0	−9·9638
19	9 46 40·3	13 26 31·63	−8·315	105 16 43·4	−9·9577
	9 58 38·3	31·23	−8·273	39·6	−9·9596
	10 10 36·2	30·75	−8·225	36·1	−9·9613
20	9 41 45·5	13 25 32·69	−8·315	105 9 38·3	−9·9574
	9 53 43·3	32·21	−8·273	35·6	−9·9592
	10 5 41·2	31·82	−8·225	30·4	−9·9610

The observations are corrected for refraction.

The following is the assumed mean place of the Star of Comparison for Jan. 0·1857, deduced from the Greenwich and Edinburgh Observations :—

B. A. C. 4494. R. A. 13$^{\mathrm{h}}$ 19$^{\mathrm{m}}$ 49$^{\mathrm{s}}$·78. N.P.D. 105° 13′ 51″·64.

CAMBRIDGE. Equatorial. (Prof. Challis.)

1857.	G.M.T.	R.A.	$p\times\Delta$	N.P.D.	$q\times\Delta$	No. of Comp.	Star.
	h m s	h m s	s	° ′ ″	″		
April 17	10 37 31·6	13 28 29·26	−0·104	105 30 5·4	−7·85	8	*q*
18	10 25 34·9	13 27 30·04	−0·115	105 23 14·8	−7·83	8	*q*

The star (*q*) is H.C. 25079 and 25080, and its assumed mean place 1857·0 is R.A. = 13$^{\mathrm{h}}$ 26$^{\mathrm{m}}$ 59$^{\mathrm{s}}$·93, N.P.D. = 105° 35′ 9″·6 as given by the Catalogue.

Observations of Comet I., 1857 (*D'Arrest's*).

CAMBRIDGE. Equatorial. (Prof. Challis.)

1857.	G.M.T.	R.A.	$p \times \Delta$	N.P.D.	$q \times \Delta$	No. of Comp.	Star.
	h m s	h m s	s	° ′ ″	″		
March 4	16 43 34·1	22 1 0·09	−0·404	59 34 50·2	−6·12	8	*a*
28	8 13 40·5	1 43 18·20	+0·495	43 28 28·2	5·56	5	*b*
April 2	8 58 20·6	2 48 32·61	0·478	45 24 32·9	5·68	12	*c*
15	9 30 59·0	4 47 42·57	0·414	57 35 13·9	5·94	6	*d*
16	8 52 32·7	4 54 14·45	+0·410	58 34 59·0	−5·50	6	*e*

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Assumed Apparent Places of the Stars.

	Apparent R.A.	Apparent N.P.D.	Authority.
	h m s	° ′ ″	h m s
a	21 59 48·39	59 34 41·4	Bessel Z. 327, 21 58 15
b	1 42 9·24	43 19 23·9	Argelander 2051
c	2 44 21·26	45 27 19·3	H.C. 5364
d	4 46 14·78	57 27 7·5	H.C. 9171
e	4 53 4·04	58 26 0·0	H.C. 9389

Passage of D'Arrest's Comet over a Fixed Star. Observed by R. Hodgson, Esq.

"At about 10ʰ mean time on the 3d of April, the comet of D'Arrest passed over a small star. Its appulse was not noticed, the telescope having been turned to another object; but upon returning to the comet, the small star was missed, and with power of 70 was not divisible from the nucleus. On changing to power 140, the small star was instantly visible, about midway between the nucleus and edge of the comet, *above* the centre (as seen in an inverting telescope). The star was of 7th magnitude, and was decidedly much brighter than the nucleus of the comet."

We learn through Dr. Gould's *Astronomical Journal* that the comet of Professor D'Arrest was also discovered independently at Newark in the United States, by Mr. Van Arsdale.

Observations of Comet II., 1857 (*Bruhns's*).

CAMBRIDGE. Equatorial. (Prof. Challis.)

1857.		G.M.T.	R.A.	$p \times \Delta$	N.P.D.	$q \times \Delta$	No. of Comp.	Star.
		h m s	h m s	s	° ′ ″	″		
March	23	8 9 34·3	2 20 50·43	+0·361	76 29 43·9	−6·53	1	*f*
April	7	8 47 37·0	3 17 38·15	0·405	58 53 14·9	6·19	14	*g*
	8	9 16 36·6	3 21 54·89	0·399	57 36 38·7	6·47	10	*h*
	9	8 21 5·1	3 26 4·44	0·421	56 24 13·8	5·72	8	*i*
	11	8 43 53·9	3 35 6·52	0·431	......	...	9	*k*
	11	8 53 47·9	......	...	53 50 58·8	5·98	2	*k*
	15	8 49 51·7	3 54 49·80	0·462	48 47 28·6	5·55	6	*l*
	16	8 24 13·2	4 0 7·96	0·475	47 33 19·0	5·04	6	*m*
	17	8 33 31·9	4 5 45·94	0·485	46 17 24·0	5·07	8	*n*
	18	8 22 20·8	4 11 33·84	0·496	45 3 22·2	4·75	7	*o*
	20	8 36 6·0	4 24 5·53	+0·518	42 35 51·5	−4·70	8	*p*

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